

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 12,792.

SYDNEY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1879.

PRICE 2d.

Births.

GUTHRIE—December 20, at her residence, Macquarie-street South, Mrs. Charles James Curran, of a daughter.
HEDGES—January 18, at her residence, Albert Park, Melbourne, Mr. & M. H. Hedges, of a son, and Mrs. H. Hedges, of a daughter.
LEWIS—January 20, at Culver, Macquarie-street, Mrs. B. W. Lewy, of a daughter.
OLIVE—January 10, at her residence, Richmond Cottage, Inverell, Mr. W. Green, of a daughter.
PARKER—January 17, at her residence, No. 4, Astor-terrace, Paddington, Mrs. Alfred Parker, of a daughter.
PESTALOZZI—January 10, at the Royal Hotel, West Macleod, Mrs. A. H. Thiele, of a daughter.
POWELL—January 10, at her residence, Innes, Mrs. E. D'Avoy Powell, of a daughter.
REED—January 19, at St. Albans' Parsonage, Moreeille Brook, the wife of the Rev. Canon White, of a daughter.

Marriages.

ADAMS—MCLELLAND, J. H., at St. Stephen's Church, Sydney, to Miss McAdam, daughter of Mr. McAdam Adams, Member of British, to Mary Stuart McAdam, second daughter of James McAdam, Esq., late of Burwood, County Down, Ireland.
DOWD—SHERIDAN—January 17, at Woolloomooloo, by the Rev. W. Dowd, Canon Arthur, fifth son of Dr. Dowd, Esq., Vicar-General, to Annie Austin, eldest daughter of Henry Dowd, Esq., Town Clergyman, Elmwood House, Geelong.
DEATHS.

BELL—January 17, at the residence of her parents, Bell, Clara Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Lucy Grey, aged 4 years and 3 months, late of Bournebank, Glenmore.
CHAMBERS—January 21, at her residence, Rouse Hill, New South Wales, Mrs. Ruth, the wife of Arthur Bruce McMinn, eldest daughter of Mr. W. W. Shatto, late of Leamington, England, aged 26 years.
MULLEN—January 17, at his residence, 223, Macquarie-street, Sydney, Mr. John Mullin, of a son, rest in peace.
MURPHY—November 2, 1878, at Lavalla, P/L, Joseph Murphy, composer, in his 84th year, of consumption, died at his home, the late John Murphy, of Lavalla, Glenmore, and Mrs. Murphy, widow of Mr. Murphy, Grafton, Alexandria, Waterford. Rest in peace, your troubles are over.
NEWTON—January 10, at her residence, 261, George-street, Jane, wife of Mr. John Newton, Esq., late of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the 60th year of her age.
WHALTON—January 20, Maudie Victoria, daughter of Alexander and Victoria Whalton, Camden-street, Sydney.

Shipping.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. The Company's agents apply to:

AVOCAS.

1403 tons, 250-horse power. C. Almond, commander, will leave Sydney on FRIDAY, January 26, 1879, at noon, in connection with the departure from that port of the Company's steamship TANJORE.

2000 tons, 400-horse power. C. Almond, commander, will leave Sydney on SATURDAY, January 27, 1879, at noon, in connection with the departure from that port of the Company's steamship TANJORE.

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from the standpoint of the rights of employers rather than from that of their interests. The object of those who advocate the vend scheme, Mr. MOREHEAD contends, is "to coerce us into surrendering the management of Lambton and submitting to the measure of trade which people with whom we have no connection whatever have had the audacity to assign to us, instead of the trade we have made for ourselves." Mr. MOREHEAD leaves no room for uncertainty on the part of the miners as to what course he will follow. "What you are asked to do, I have already said, is to sever the connection with your present employers—for let there be no mistake, as sure as you comply with the invitation to control the output of the colliery so surely does your engagement with us come to an end—and to cast in your lot with those others whose course of action I feel it has been forced upon me to refer to." Such is the way in which the vend scheme is looked at by the non-associated proprietors.

The view of the subject which is held by the men was put at the meeting of Mr. Dines, to which we have already referred, by the Secretary of the Coal Mining Protective Association. The vend scheme was called for, this gentleman argued, by the keen competition and the underselling which prevailed in the Newcastle district before the vend was adopted. During this period it seems the miners were nearly smothered with bad air, and had to work up to their knees in water, but by the agreement which has been made between the masters and the miners have been blessed with better working conditions, and with suret if not better wages, while the proprietors have been blessed in getting higher prices for their coals. By means of the vend it is contended each colliery gets its proper share of the trade, and each miner his proper share of wages. How could the miners ask less than this? What did any colliery proprietor want with more? The vend document, Mr. Davies said, was drawn up with a single eye to the prosperity of the masters as well as of the men, and the motive which actuated its framers was the saving of the Newcastle district from ruin. Our readers are now in possession of the arguments both for and against the scheme which has caused so much stir in the Newcastle district for some time past, and which will probably be a source of irritation for some time to come.

It is hardly necessary to say that the idea of the vend is not of colonial origin. The doctrine which has now so many believers among the coal miners of this colony has been preached with no lack of ability and zeal for some two or three years past by Mr. MACDONALD, one of the working man's representatives in the House of Commons. Mr. MACDONALD's remedy for the prevailing depression in the coal trade is that of reducing the output of coal. If the miners will cease to win coal, he argues, and turn some of their number to other occupations, coals will soon begin to rise in price. The assumption is that through a temporary depression in trade, the production of coal is greater than the consumption, and by a process of lowering the production alone, an equilibrium will be obtained. A leading article of Mr. MACDONALD's creed is that whatever else may happen wages must not be allowed to fluctuate, and to this end, whatever else may be done, the price of coals must not be allowed to fall.

The doctrine that over production lies at the root of the existing depression of trade, especially in the United Kingdom, has not been limited to the coal mining industry. The same evil, it is held by a large class of political economists, lies at the root of the stagnation which exists in almost every enterprise. "The doctrine of unlimited and unoppressing competition," says Mr. JOHN MOORE—"competition, not with foreigners, but with one another, has led the manufacturers to an expansion of their trade which some observers have regarded as reckless and senseless, and which even the calmest must look upon with uneasiness." This being the case, the remedy proposed is the lessening of production by limiting the number of hands, or by shortening the hours of the hands now employed. The formula of the work people during the recent Lancashire strike was four days a week ten per cent reduction, five days a week five per cent reduction, but full time old rate of wages. The answer of employers to this was, that the lessening of production either by diminishing the number of hands, or by the shortening of time, increased instead of diminishing the cost of production, and that it was by a diminution of the cost alone that business could be carried on at a profit. Thus we are brought face to face with the two remedies, not only for the present depression of trade but for the various evils which prevail among those whose business it is to carry it on. The creed of workmen the world over is that production must be lessened, on the other hand employers are being driven to the discovery that if industrial pursuits are to be carried on at a profit, prices must, in some way or other, be reduced. The economic contest which is engaging so many of the energies of the world, is, it has been truly said, in one of its phases a contest of the cheap races with the dear ones. On the issue of this contest will depend to no small extent the harmony as well as the happiness of coming generations, and viewed in this light, as well as in that of the particular industries involved, the agitation which has for some time past been going on here and elsewhere, must be regarded with keenest interest.

The movement that has been started for the establishment of a meat-supply company is well worthy of the attention of the people of Sydney; and it may reasonably be expected that when the public meeting is held on Monday week, the attendance will show that a lively interest is taken in the matter. It has been pointed out repeatedly that the arrangements for the supply of meat to the metropolis are defective in the extreme. The beasts that are brought to Sydney for slaughter arrive at the abattoir in an unfavourable condition; the abattoirs are too near the city for the public health; the carcasses are handled and carved about in a disgusting manner; the wholesale trade is in a large measure controlled by monopolists; the retail trade is, in many instances, carried on under serious disadvantages; and the whole matter is that the consumer gets meat inferior in quality and condition to what he ought to have, and pays for it a higher price than he ought to pay. There is reason to believe that the greater part of these evils could be cured, if the butchers were carried on upon a large scale, with superior appliances in every department, and under systematic management. At any rate, it will be found in another column.

A meeting of employers of labour and others was held in the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of forming an association for the prevention of strikes among the employed, and promoting

the general interests of employers. The chair was occupied by Captain Smith. Several speeches were delivered, particulars of which will be found in another column. The disadvantages of strikes were freely commented upon, and resolutions affirmative of the object in view agreed to. Unanimity without marked enthusiasm characterised the proceedings. There was not a very numerous attendance.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A TELEGRAM from Galle states that the Siam left that port at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 10th instant so that under ordinary circumstances she will arrive at King George's Sound on Thursday morning.

We have been requested to state that there will be no reception on Friday afternoon next at Government House, on account of the cricket match between the English Eleven and New South Wales.

WAS the Legislative Assembly met yesterday afternoon, the members present took their seats as follows:—On the Government side of the House Sir Henry Parkes, Messrs. Watson, Windeler, Lockey, Hoskins, F. Suttor, Baker, Copeland, Hungerford, Cameron, Clarke, Teese, Eakford, Greenwood, Thompson, Hurley (Hartley), Danger, J. Davies, Terry, Lucas, S. C. Brown, Lynch, Simon, Garrett, H. H. Brown, R. B. Smith, Roseby, and Merriman. On the Opposition side: Messrs. Farnell, Cohen, Fitzpatrick, Burns, Leary, W. Suttor, O'Connor, Shepherd, M'Elhone, Day, Johnston, Beyens, Bennett, Greville Charles, and Dr. Bowker. The Premier (Sir Henry Parkes) explained the circumstances under which he had accepted the task of forming his Government, and indicated the measures with which they intended to ask Parliament to deal. He said that they had determined to go on immediately with the Exhibition in anticipation of the sanction of Parliament, and that the Treasurer would to-day bring in a Supply Bill, in which a vote for the Exhibition would be asked. They proposed to take up some of the measures of the late Government, including the Customs Regulation Bill, the Parliamentary Privileges Bill, the Corporation Bill, the Water Supply Bill, and the Lunacy Bill. With a view to making this a short session, they will introduce no new measures except two: a short bill to amend the Land law, and a bill to regulate and restrict the immigration of Chinese. Their Land Bill will repeal the 31st clause of the Act of 1873, reduce the value of improvements to 10s. per acre, extending the period of improvement, and restricting the power of transfer to five years. The bill will separate lands of special value, provide access to back land, and make provision for getting a fairer rental for the public lands. The Government intend proceeding with the city and suburban railways without delay, and the Treasury will make his financial statement a fortnight hence. Amongst the measures which the Government have under consideration are a bill to extend the advantages of municipal government throughout the country, and a bill to provide for better means of water supply in country towns.

A specimen of Parliamentary oratory, the following, which is a portion of a certain hon. member's utterance delivered recently in the Assembly, is unique though the point lies more in the orator's manner than in his matter. The hon. gentleman was giving vent to a philippic against the Chinese who congregate on the gold-fields, and, referring to a particular phase of their wickedness, he expressed himself thus: "Amid the uproarious laughter of his auditors"—"I can't say much about the Chinese—I never was dare—I don't know dare custom; but Master Sheaper and Honorable sheathers, dare custom lab disgraceful, not alone in our country but dare own country. We read every day dat dare is more as I can say of I am allowed to speak more on dis occasion. Darish not perhaps no honorable member have more opportunity as I have of travel do gol-fields. (Hear, hear.) Here we are—dare is many young man is lookin' for wife—(laughter)—and I know dat we is was lookin' for I look for good-looking' and perseverin'—(great laughter)—but here is dis class of people going from one gol-field to another, decidin' the poor young individuals—(uproarious laughter)—great strappin' fellow, not to marry them, but to chose dem sir." Mr. Speaker, who doubtless trembled to see the dignity of the House thus overthrown, was struck with an idea that enabled him to restore the status quo. He accordingly reminded the hon. member that he was out of order in speaking on the Chinese question, as two motions in reference to the subject were on the notice paper. The hon. gentleman, with a deference to the Speaker's ruling, which might well be imitated by others, at once abandoned the subject and gracefully resumed his seat with the following remark:—"I apologize, Mr. Speaker and Honorable sheathers, for going too far, but as far as I went, I 'ope you'll beg pardon." And the House shook with a convulsion of laughter, the hon. gentleman joined in the mirth as if he had really done something to be proud of. It should be added that the effect of the speech was greatly heightened by a barrel-organ accompaniment in the adjoining street.

One of the effects of Alderman M'Elhone's election as an alderman was rendered characteristically apparent at the meeting of the Sydney Municipal Council, yesterday. On every subject which evoked any discussion he had a say, and finally on account of that license of speech which he is so ready to indulge in, and the full exercise of which has been accorded him to date, the proceedings of the Council terminated in disorder. He proposed, pursuant to notice, that an additional £25 should be given to each of the auditors, and this called from Alderman Young the remark that it was a sham and a farce, that gentlemen's meaning evidently being that Alderman Chapman proposed the adjournment of the Council, which was agreed to, and the Council did adjourn leaving a good deal of business on the paper unfinished. Of the business that was transacted, the most important was that Alderman Chapman brought forward. He fare now that water supply is to be given to the higher levels, that during the Exhibition there will be a scarcity, and accordingly he directed the Mayor's attention to the matter in order that he might take the necessary action to guard against such a calamity. The proposition to abolish the restriction placed on the City Treasurer, as far as regards his acting as a director of a bank, was roundly endorsed; and the one to do away with the payment of premium in connection with the City Architect was lost. A report of the proceedings will be found in another column. Councillor Curran, of Melbourne, an ex-member of the Victorian Legislative Assembly, was present at the meeting of the Sydney Municipal Council yesterday, and occupied a seat on the right of the Mayor.

At the meeting of the Sydney Municipal Council yesterday, the returns asked for by Alderman M'Elhone relative to materials supplied for, and labour employed on, Mr. B. Palmer's premises, also relative to street sweepings supplied to Alderman Green, were laid on the table by the Town Clerk. The value of the materials supplied to Mr. Palmer, from February 10th to December 12th, 1878, is set down at £40 8s. 8d.; and the labour in connection with the foregoing account to £78 1s. 6d. The account was paid on the 19th February, 1878, two months after completion of works. The amount of the account sent by Mr. Goris for photographs of the aldermen, taken whilst Mr. Palmer was Mayor, is £50, for twenty groups of aldermen. The Town Clerk certifies that the "articles mentioned in the above account were required for the service of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, and that the sum was paid by the Council to Mr. Goris." With regard to the street sweepings supplied to Alderman Green, it appears by the return that twenty loads, at 10s. per load, were carried to Mr. Green's property near Burwood, and that the amount, £10, was paid to the Council by Alderman Green.

PROPOSED meeting, to aid in relieving the ruined shareholders in the City of Glasgow Bank, was held last night at the Masonic Hall, Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G., presiding. There was an attendance of about 200 people, and resolutions favourable to the movement were cordially agreed to. A report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

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the general interests of employers. The chair was occupied by Captain Smith. Several speeches were delivered, particulars of which will be found in another column. The disadvantages of strikes were freely commented upon, and resolutions affirmative of the object in view agreed to. Unanimity without marked enthusiasm characterised the proceedings. There was not a very numerous attendance.

An adjourned meeting of the Captain Cook's Statue Committee was held yesterday afternoon, at the Supreme Court, King-street. The honorary secretary stated that the statue would be unveiled as arranged, on the 14th proximo by the Governor, and that it would not be placed in the Exhibition. That the Colonial Secretary had expressed by letter the desire that the committee would co-operate with the Government to a certain extent, say, by inviting any friendly societies who might wish to take part in the ceremony. The committee empowered Mr. R. B. Smith to take the necessary steps, and then adjourned for a week. A report will be found in another column.

The E. and A. M. Company's steamship Somersett arrived this morning. The medical officer refused her pratique, as there is a supposed case of small pox aboard. She proceeds south immediately.

The Ocean struck on Gibber Rock, near Thursday Island, and knocked a hole in her bottom, and discharged part of her cargo. She repaired damages, and left for Hongkong. The Brisbanes and Normanby steamers took the passengers from the Ocean and Mecca to Hongkong, except about fifty, who are on board the Somersett. The Ocean did not sustain very much damage. The Somersett met the Brisbanes thirty miles west of Cape York, all well. The Yauumba was anchored at Howick Island.

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The Somersett brings the following cargo:

For Sydney, 1069 packages tea, 1581 bags rice, 54 packages opium, and 958 packages sundries; for Melbourne, 7016 packages tea, and 1046 packages sundries.

PASSENGERS: For Sydney, Messrs. John Burns Battall, Nelson, Broderick, and 18 in the steerage; for Melbourne, Miss Querfeldt.

News received from New Guinea reports the massacre of Mr. Ingham and the crew of the steamer Evora at Brooker Island, the same place where Captain Redlich's crew were murdered last year, consisting of twenty-one souls. The victims of the present murders are—W. B. Ingham, master and owner; Isles, engineer; one European and two Chinese sailors. No notice was taken by the authorities of last year's murders; hence the present atrocities. The natives of Brooker Island have now possession of all Mr. Ingham's arms and ammunition in addition to thirty stand of Redlich's arms and ammunition, and this makes it very dangerous for the whites to go near them. There is also a report of a murder near Cloudy Bay of two men belonging to the Minnie Low.

MURDER in the NORTHERN TERRITORY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The following information in reference to the murder by natives of Mr. Travers, a gentleman travelling in Northern Territory with stock, has been received by the Postmaster-General of Adelaide from Mr. A. Buchanan: The party were camped at Ludden's Big River. After I left, two or three blacks were in the habit of coming into the camp. They could speak a little English. About the 13th December all the men except Messrs. Travers and Bridson were out collecting stock, intending to start next day on to a creek about 15 miles west in order to get better feed for the cattle. Soon after they left, Bridson went out to look for a horse that was missing. Two or three natives were then in the camp. Bridson returned in about two hours and found that Mr. Travers had been murdered, his head having been nearly cut off by two blows of a tomahawk. The natives must have crawled up from behind, as the pouch of revolver on his belt was not even unfastened. Mr. Travers was mixing a small damper at the time, the party being on half rations. The fire was between him and the carts, as he was watching the camp; at the same time the blacks had cleared off, taking all the flour and damper he was mixing, and almost everything from the camp. Mr. Travers was buried the same evening on the west bank of the river. Two or three days after they shifted with the horses and went cattle to a creek 15 miles west. I saw, when I sent to collect the stock next morning, that the blacks had made wings leading into the gap, in order to spear the cattle when passing, and found the natives camped at one of the gaps on a rocky hill with high cliffs. I recovered many of our things. Two lubras and a boy we met showed us where our axes were hidden in the water. I found the remains of bullocks killed by natives, and many more wounded with spears. We mustered in all about 15 short: 25 head have since died, and knocked up through injuries received. I am sorry that during my absence the natives were allowed into the camp, and I attribute the melancholy death of Mr. Travers to the carelessness of the party being on half rations. The fire was between him and the carts, as he was watching the camp; at the same time the blacks had cleared off, taking all the flour and damper he was mixing, and almost everything from the camp. Mr. Travers was buried the same evening on the west bank of the river. Two or three days after they shifted with the horses and went cattle to a creek 15 miles west. I saw, when I sent to collect the stock next morning, that the blacks had made wings leading into the gap, in order to spear the cattle when passing, and found the natives camped at one of the gaps on a rocky hill with high cliffs. I recovered many of our things. Two lubras and a boy we met showed us where our axes were hidden in the water. I found the remains of bullocks killed by natives, and many more wounded with spears. 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AMONG THE CHINESE.

II.

In a locality within a radius of less than a quarter of a mile of the residence of our Chinese acquaintances in Castlereagh-street the houses appear ashamed of themselves, and have sunk below the level of the pavement, half out of sight. The air of respectability which the place wears in the daylight is somewhat belied by the appearance of the dilapidated doors and windows of several of the structures, the dirty yellow outside walls, the green earthy roofs, and the open mouths of unguessed lanes where whitewashed cottages, scantly clothed clothes lines, and slatternly females are most conspicuous, but it is only at night and in the early morning that the place can be seen in its true colours. Then, when the street is dark and scowling, the well-worn pavement is peopled by forms which look in the very dim starlight no more distinct than shadows, when the stillness of the night is disturbed only by coarse jest and laughter, when the dilapidated doors and windows show just sufficient illumination to let the outside world know that the houses are inhabited, and when the lanes are muffled to the eyes in blackness, this dark locality can be seen at its worst.

Now, if you will look to your feet so that you may not fall down that uneven flight of stone steps we are trying to descend in order to get into one of the Chinese habitations about here, and after throwing aside that cloth which does duty for a screen or a blind before the door, pass into the first room of the house, you will find yourself in the midst of some of the lowest class of Chinese to be seen in Sydney. The place smells almost overpoweringly of tobacco and opium mixed with some subtle odour that seems to come from the walls and the ceiling; but look around. Rags and rotteness above, below, and on every side, peopled by a number of strange-looking beings, some of whom are lying or lounging about smoking, and others intently watching the progress of a gambling game upon a table near one end of the room. We are looked at suspiciously by a few, but the rest manifest utter indifference at our presence, and answer our "good evening," which we make as friendly as possible, in a scarcely audible tone.

The eyes of one or two of them, however, begin to peep at the corners, and a large proportion of gams and teeth comes into view as they grin a sort of friendliness, and we begin to observe. The room is nothing but a small hotel, and it is difficult to imagine the kind of European that lives on the rout from such a place. The ceiling, where there is any left, is suffering from a leak of that description of dirt and slime peculiar to damp rotting celing. Bags or sacking, which has been used to cover the hideous patches where the plaster, underpinned by the foul atmosphere, has fallen away, has become a victim to age and the decaying properties of dirt and rank mildew, and hangs in tatters black and heavy with coatings of smoke. A window, through which the light of the sun has not come with any brightness for many a long day—the only window in the room, has become the home of black spiders and other creeping things, and is encrusted with the flora of a dim opium lamp illuminating darkness. The walls are in some parts hung with old clothes, between which and the ragged holes in the building, the insect population of the place evidently divide their attention, and there are a couple of shelves on which are some household utensils that do duty in connection with a fireplace at the further end of the room, where some embers are smouldering.

And the sides of the room? Down one side a Chinaman lies, and patches of darkness that you see to seem to feel it would not be safe to examine. Look at those two Chinamen lying upon a wide board which is covered with a piece of matting, and is at once their couch and their bed, in the centre of which is a tray with all that is necessary for smoking opium upon it. Their faces are so similar that if their faces were not so markedly different one might be taken for the double of the other. They are lying across the bed with their legs bent, and their heads resting on a shelf or pillow, in a form that suggests a crooked resemblance to the letter A. One is evidently of the Tartar breed. His eyes are small, his face broad, his upper lip garnished with a small bushy black moustache, and he has a small black bristly beard or imperial just above his chin. The other shows a face on which the skin and flesh are thin and tightly drawn, as on a mummy; his lips are parted, and his teeth and gums are displayed like those of a skull; and, but that his eyes glint strangely as he becomes aware of his being watched, you might think he was dead and preserved. They are opium smokers. See how the mummy prepares his pipe. Taking in his left hand something like the stem of a bamboo, fully an inch and a quarter in diameter, looking very much like a flute, and having fixed to it a curious wooden bowl of the shape and size of a small Chinese drinking basin covered at the top, but with the lid pierced by holes, he applies with his right hand a piece of wire to a small bit of tin on which there is a sticky black substance like treads. Taking a small quantity of this compound upon the wire he holds it over the dull opium lamp which stands between the two recumbent men on the tray, and soon it begins to splutter, and to swell like a small ripe guava. As it becomes properly heated or cooked he applies it to the pipe and smears it over the bowl. It is some minutes before the process is completed by poking the sticky wire into the central aperture of the bowl; and then placing the end of the bamboo stem in his mouth, and holding the bowl over the flame of the lamp, a sizzling process commences, and with a sound like that of the sputtering in an unclean tobacco pipe, he draws the opium smoke into his mouth, swallows it, and lets it come out in two long puffs from his nostrils. These whiffs are sufficient for him, and he lays down the pipe, and lies quietly soothed for a while and exhausted afterwards. His Tartar companion requires more. He is a heavy dull man at best, and his countenance is not relieved of any of its habitual stupor by the fumes of the opium he has just been smoking; but he must have another pipe, and after finishing the second and staggering across the room to the fireplace he returns and has a third, and then sleepily contemplates the lamp until he sinks into unconsciousness. Now give your attention to the gambling-table where the light of a couple of candles illuminates the faces of one or a dozen Chinamen, who are bending over a curious display of Chinese coins or tokens and English money, and an intent upon the manipulation of the tokens by a Chinese banker or croupier at the end of the table. A square board or piece of flat iron in the centre of the table has placed upon it several small sums of money, which represent the stakes of the game. On the left of the banker is the bank capital, consisting of a small heap of silver and copper coins, and immediately in front of him a larger heap of Chinese brass tokens or coins, which he moves about and counts with a short stick or pointer. There is not much life in the game, and leaves no excitement or two, or a remark from one of the men to another in Chinese, intoned at the end like a chant and peculiarly musical, when the game is over and the stakes are given to the winner, no sound but the chink of the coins as they are moved about except from the group. There is no interest in us looking at the Chinamen themselves. That fellow who is acting as croupier, and giving some attention to the game, he will surely be a villain to you, is good looking and well dressed. His standard shirt front is as white as linen can be; his white collar and fancy blue-and-white necktie are neatly arranged, and they agreeably set off his rather pale and closely shaved face, which is rendered all the more attractive by his jet black hair being tightly drawn away from his forehead, plaited at the back, and picturequely fastened in a knot at the poll, with some red binding. But he is not the only well-dressed Chinaman in the room. Though the hotel is scarcely fit for rats to live in, most of the Chinamen who are around the table are dressed in European slop-clothing, decent and clean enough, and quite as respectable in appearance as the Sunday clothes of the average European labourer. Several of the Chinese here do not live in the house, but have merely dropped in to see what is going on. One with the little head, the grisly face, and the bleared eyes, smoking a short tobacco pipe, lies here, and he is a dirty repulsive specimen of his race, but he is civil enough to give us a smile, and we proceed to explore the rookery. In and out; diving into darkness which gathers about your throat as the fingers of a gorgon may be expected to do; pushing open doors which admit us into little dim compartments in some corner or room of the hotel, generally where we find one or two or three Chinamen, some clean, others dirty, some opium-smoking, others lying on their beds sleeping, or bending over fireplaces cooking, and all breath-

ing an atmosphere heavy and tainted. Strange places we get into. Backwards and forwards we go, discovering the most tumble-down, squallid, and intricately-situated places you could imagine any human being could live in. Some of the rooms for the lodging of the Chinamen are scarcely more than eight feet square, and everywhere the ceiling hangs in black slimy rags, and where the plaster of the walls has fallen away the skeleton of the house can be seen rotting with age and dirt. One man only, we are told, sleeps in each of the small places where we see a Chinese bed and onion-smoking apparatus, but there are two or three in each when we make our visit.

Ascend this ladder, which has a handrail to touch it like putting your hand on a butcher's greasy block, push open the trap at the top, and step into the loft. There you will see another phase of Chinese life. A repulsive sight, and yet on to fill any lover of mankind with pity. This is the last stage of rotteness and decay. We are up, looking from the ceiling like the roots of the growth which sprang from the earthy accumulations of years upon the roof, the loft looks a wretched habitation indeed in the dim light thrown by a couple of primitive oil-lamps. And this den is occupied by one woman and two European women. One woman is there. She sits between two candlesticks on a form near the rotting wall, and by the side of a bed where her Chinese husband is ill. Can the image of Him in whose likeness all mankind are made be so degraded? Can all trace of the innocence of infancy, the bloom of youth, the purity of womanhood disappear so completely from the human face? Alas! it can, and in the face of this woman there is nothing but the bleared and watery look of the female drunkard of the lowest type. Her hair is in disorder, her dress slatternly and dirty, and her nerves are so shattered that she shakes as if she were very cold. The Chinaman she lives with is seated tailor-fashion on the bed, but evidently so ill that he can scarcely keep his head up. He is a hawker, and one of the lowest class. Listen to what the woman says, as she gives her history in a crooning voice:—

"I picked up with him when I came here by the steamer. He's very kind to me; never beats me. I've been living with him twelve months. He met me at the wharf, and he asked me to come up with him; and I came up, and stopped ever since."

Does she ever go out?

"No; I went out with my mother, because she died, but I've not been out since, and she has gone back to my stepfathers."

Is she married?

"Yes, but not to this man. I am married, and I lived at the Rocky River. My husband beat me, and when I came here and picked up with this man, I didn't go back."

Has she any family? No; and we are spared the sight of children with such a mother and in such a home.

A hideous old Chinaman who is foscicking among some rags and hawkers' baskets, is the proprietor of a dirty bed opposite the one near where the woman is, and his female companion, we are told, is out and will not be back till very late. The key of the street opens the door of this class of Chinese house at any hour of the day or night. Well, show the light round here, and let us see what is in another compartment of this wretched loft. Hello! Sick again? What is the matter with this Chinaman sitting upon some rags in the corner there? His face is very thin—so thin and cadaverous that if he lay down and closed his eyes he would look like a corpse long dead. Poor fellow! He is suffering from consumption, has been spitting blood, and may be dying in this horrible place. He has a bottle of medicine from somewhere, and someone has given him a small basin of rice which he is eating, and left him a light. There is nothing else in the room but the creeping things which live in the hideous holes and crevices in the ceiling and the walls.

Leaving the loft and its inmates, we pass into a very dark lane at the back of the house, and push open the doors of little huts or cottages, which we find filled with Chinamen smoking, talking, or gambling, but see nothing to condemn except the smallness of the rooms, the manner in which the Chinamen crowd into them, and the impure atmosphere which the men breathe when they are smoking. All seem to be decently dressed, and chiefly in the European style; and we are told that many of the Chinamen we notice are visitors merely, who have as usual dropped in to see their acquaintances on the Sunday evening. In one place there is an opium shop, where opium is sold and smoked and where the smoke hangs about the room like a cloud, but knowing of a better one for description, we simply stop to look in; and having learned that opium is sold at 6d. the ounce, at which price it costs a smoker about 1d. a whiff, we bid the opium seller and his customers good night, and pass out the lane into the fresh cool air of the street again.

We have seen one of the worst pictures of life among the Chinese to be found in Sydney, and before our visit for the night are ended we see some others; but our tour of inspection over, that evening we experience amongst the Chinamen; and the readers of these articles will find, before they are concluded, that the good in Chinatown far outweighs the bad; and that the bad, to say the least, is no worse than is to be found among certain classes of Europeans.

CAPTAIN COOK STATUE.

An adjourned meeting of the Captain Cook State committee was held at the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon, following the statement of Mr. Justice Davies, John Davies, M.L.A., F. S. Scott, S. B. D. G. M. Day, R. B. Smith, M.L.A., and Captain Watson, the last-named gentleman being voted to the chair in the absence of Sir Alfred Stephen. Mr. Smith, having read the minutes of the last meeting, reported that, in pursuance of a resolution of the committee, a tablet was to be placed upon the bust of Captain Cook, which was to be erected in the public room of the State Library. The tablet was to be inscribed with the names of the members of the committee, and the date of the meeting. The committee would have power to invite any societies which might wish to join in the unveiling, and thus was left to the committee to make that ceremony a very imposing one. If they invited the members of the State, it would be for them to decide by a majority whether the unveiling ceremony performed in a manner befitting the occasion.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Mayor of the city was in particular who could give these assistance in the matter of the tablet.

Mr. DAY suggested that an advertisement should be published calling upon those who wished to co-operate with the committee to send in their names, which would then be submitted to the Government.

Mr. MITCHELL: Is the day for unveiling fixed?

Mr. SEXTON: Yes, the 14th.

Mr. SMITH: That, of course, will be for the Government to decide.

Mr. DAY moved:—"That the secretary be instructed to insert in the daily papers, inviting those of the friendly societies to join in the ceremony to be held on the 14th, and to ascertain what date would be most convenient for the same."

Mr. MITCHELL: Are you sure that the Government intend to do this?

Mr. SMITH: Yes.

Mr. DAY expressed the opinion that the committee would be a laughing stock, if, after going to the trouble of getting Prince Alfred to lay the foundation in a certain place, they allowed the statue to be erected and unveiled in another.

Mr. MITCHELL seconded Air. Day's motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. SMITH said that as soon as possible after application were made to him by the societies he would submit them to the Government. He had every reason to feel certain that the last thing on their minds was the intention of unveiling the statue on the 14th, and that the ceremony would be postponed by the Government, notwithstanding that there was another date in another quarter.

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Mr. DAY expressed the opinion that the committee would be a laughing stock, if, after going to the trouble of getting Prince Alfred to lay the foundation in a certain place, they allowed the statue to be erected and unveiled in another.

Mr. MITCHELL seconded Air. Day's motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. SMITH said that as soon as possible after application were made to him by the societies he would submit them to the Government. He had every reason to feel certain that the last thing on their minds was the intention of unveiling the statue on the 14th, and that the ceremony would be postponed by the Government, notwithstanding that there was another date in another quarter.

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CONTINENTAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT "STELLA.")

PARIS, Nov. 22.

This being Saint Cecilia's day, all the musical societies and associations having that saint for their patroness are holding "high tides" in her honour. In the principal churches grand musical services are going on. In concert-halls, or in the salles of mairies, in schoolrooms, &c., the more modest choral bands are doing their best to commemorate the martyr who, having been roasted to death on a hideous gridiron, something in the form of a lyre, owes to that somewhat fanciful resemblance the glory of being adopted as their special protectress by everything musical in Catholic countries. It is hardly needful to add that the great national associations for the spread of the tuneful art among the masses—the Orpheonists, the choral unions, the disciples of the Chevè School, &c., are all in high feather this day, down to the most humble *foufures* of the innumerable little towns and villages, so that an unusual amount of musical vibration will be communicated, in the course of this day and this evening, to the atmospheric ocean in which we are living without, for the most part, giving a thought to its existence.

It is rumoured that the police of London has reason to suspect that the policy of regicide has been distinctly adopted by the leaders of the International, and that the attacks successively made on reigning personages are directed by a special committee, appointed to prepare these cowardly villainies, and residing in London as the most convenient centre for their operations. It is highly probable that such is the case, for though each of the perpetrators of these murderous outrages denies, as a matter of course, all connection with the dangerous association alluded to, there can be no reasonable doubt that the systematic attempt to get rid of monarchy by killing the monarchs, adopted by that association, is the prompter of these successive crimes.

The world seems likely to have several new exhibitions in hand. Besides the one at Sydney, fully determined on, Italy, New York, and one or two other localities, appear to be ambitious of "getting all the world and his wife" to pay them a visit. Meantime, the work of selling off, packing up, and carting away is going on fast in the ex-world-sphere of the Champ de Mars and the Trocadero. The Khedive has just presented to the French Department of Public Instruction, for the Ethnographical Museum, the superb and highly interesting collection of arms, utensils, and other articles from the Sudan, an unexplored province of Egypt, which were displayed in the Retrospective Gallery of the Trocadero. Some few others of the interesting things collected in that gallery have been given by their owners to the State, to special institutions; but the objects long since, for the most part, too rare and costly to be sacrificed by their fortunate possessors.

The "success" of the National Lottery is such that the tickets are being eagerly repurchased at high premium by those speculators who had bought considerable numbers of them in view of this demand on the part of belated amateurs. In many cases, as much as 25 francs has been paid for a ticket, the original price of which was one franc. It is, as previously stated in the Palace of Industry, that the two series of prizes will be exhibited; the display will be made in twelve rooms one for each million of the lottery; these rooms will be marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, the "Salle B" corresponding to the drawings, the "Salle B" to the second series, and so on. The equal division of the prizes, as between their money-value, between the different series, corresponding to each million of tickets issued is a work of great difficulty, and demands no little study and ingenuity on the part of the persons in charge of the affair.

In each series of prizes there will be objects of every degree of value, from the splendid sets of ornaments in diamonds, which crowds are flocking to see in the windows of the Palais-Royal jewellers, by whom they are furnished, down to trifles hardly worth the carrying away, such as boxes of blacking, corkscrews, boot-hooks, spurs, little figures in chocolate, &c.

The forty-five large and handsome carriages offered by exhibitors are to be shown by themselves in a room on the ground-floor, and will, doubtless, be considered acceptable by those to whose lot they fall, as, if not wanted for use, they will be easily sold. Opposite these will be ranged the numerous little vehicles, go-carts, wheel chairs, trucks, wheelbarrows, handcarts, saddles, whips, stable furniture, also offered by exhibitors.

The return of "hard winter" with its long train of hardships so painful for the poor, has been met by the reopening of the excellent soup kitchens and similar establishments, that furnish warm food to the poor classes, either gratis or at very small cost. Several of the principal restaurants have adopted the charitable plan of giving away, at a stated hour in the morning, the remains of the costly viands left by their customers, made the most of for this purpose, by ingenious additions of potatoes, flour, &c., and furnishing repeats for which there is always an eager competition among the poor recipients. The owner of the famous restaurant Brabant has signified himself by the generosity with which, for many years past, he has given away every morning throughout the winter months several gallons of excellent warm soup to the necessitous crowd that collects, at the appointed hour, about his door. It is much to be wished that the generous donors of help to the poor in other countries were more alive to the value of such a distribution. Soup, as made in France, is at once so simple, so easily and economically made, so valuable as food, and so specially "comforting" in its effects upon chilled and hungry stomachs, that it may be easily asserted, in no other way can so large an amount of good be got for charitable purposes in cold weather out of a given amount of money, as by a distribution of a basin of good hot *pot-au-feu*, with plenty of rice or bread in it to hungry applicants.

The wedding of the daughter of the "Great Chancellor," we now learn, took place in the magnificent "grand hall" of the Radish Palace, now the habitation of her father, and rendered historical by the fact that it was the place of meeting of the Plenipotentiaries assembled at the late Congress. The dinner and evening party which, according to German custom, precedes a wedding, also took place in this splendid room, one of the finest apartments in Europe, and beautifully decorated with hot-house flowers and exotic plants for the happy occasion. The presents offered to the bride were laid out on a long table down one side of this hall, for the inspection of the guests, among whom were the Imperial Crown Princess, as well as the Crown Prince. The new pair are spending their honeymoon in Italy; but are impatiently expected by the Chancellor, whose affection for his daughter is almost an idolatry, and who is to have them under the paternal roof with all the rest of his family for the Christmas holidays. The Countess Marie has been her father's intimate companion ever since she ceased to be a child; reading with him, writing for him, sharing his walks and his drives, and even taking part in the hunt with which, in former days, the Chancellor varied his occupations and amusements when residing on his estate of Varsin, the pleasures of the chase having always had an eager votary in the man who has raised himself to so prominent a position among "the Powers that be."

The "man of iron" was greatly attached to the first brother of his daughter, and was seen to weep like a child at his funeral. The young Count Von Eulenburg, of an old and noble family, formed part of the staff of young and rising men whom the Chancellor has grouped about him; he valued him both for himself and as the object of his daughter's affection. The Count Cuno Von Hartmann is also one of the young men singled out by the Prince as his instruments and confidants in the busy and onerous life which he has carried out for himself. Trough one of the noblest families of the Fatherland, he is not rich; and, after having finished with honour his University studies, he entered the third Regiment of Uhlanen of the Prussian Guard, in which he remained for some years, after which he quitted the army and entered upon the diplomatic career, in which his remarkable talents and aptitudes were speedily recognized by Prince Bismarck, who not only gave him a place in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but frequently invited him to his table. During the late Congress the Count acted as secretary to the Chancellor, a distinction which excited great jealousy, and gave rise to many ill-tempered comments on the part of his colleagues, envious of his good fortune.

Being thus brought into the intimacy of the Chancellor, the Count, whose early attachment to his daughter in their school-days was alluded to in a recent letter, "took heart of hops," after the sudden decease of Count von Eulenburg, and has succeeded, as the world is aware, in obtaining the hand of his "first love."

The Crown Prince, who, in the earlier years of the Chancellor's career, dreaded the consequences of his action and treated him with great coldness, has since come over to his views and supports him with all his influence, which he has frequently employed to bring the Emperor to accept the plans of the Minister, when, as is not uncommon the case, a divergence of opinion exists between the Sovereign and the

leading statesmen of Germany. The presence of the Crown Prince and Princess, who, with the old Field-Marshal Von Molte, and the British Ambassador and his wife, were the only guests at the wedding dinner and marriage ceremony, beyond the circle of the Chancellor's most intimate personal friends, is rightly understood in Germany as a conclusive proof that the policy of the Chancellor is heartily and fully adopted by the Heir-Accident to the Imperial throne of Germany. At the reception of the "polterspield," only the principal members of the Diplomatic corps, and of the high society of Berlin, presented their compliments and good wishes to the alliance pair; but Lord Otto Russell and his wife were the sole members of the diplomatic circle of Berlin invited to the marriage. The British Ambassador and Lady Russell are intimate friends of the Chancellor and his family, although the Prince takes especial care to avoid all personal relations with the members of the Diplomatic Corps, many of whom, though resident in Berlin for years, have never succeeded in getting speech of the Chancellor, even for important affairs, but are invariably received by Baron Bulow, the Secretary of State under Prince Bismarck. The latter has gone to Varsin, where he will keep his Christmas.

Government Notices.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Great Southern, Western, and Richmond Lines.

ANNIVERSARY DAY, 22d January, 1879.

Tickets, or Excursion Tickets, available for return, for one week, will be issued at all stations to all stations, as follows:—For distances over 30 miles, from Friday, 24th, up to Monday, the 27th January, only.

CHAS. A. GOODCHAPE, Commissioner for Railways, Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 21st January, 1879.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Great Southern, Western, and Richmond Lines.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH, 24th, 25th, and 27th January, 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tickets at Excursion Rates, available for return up to and inclusive of the 31st January, will be issued at all stations to all stations, as follows:—

From distances over 20 miles, on THURSDAY, the 23d January, up to MONDAY, the 27th January, including passing the main trains arriving in Sydney on THURSDAY MORNING.

Prize money to be paid in London, or at any of the Company's agencies when required.

E. L. MONTEFIORE, Manager.

Tenders.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF W. T. GIBB, Draper, &c., Newcastle.

TENDERS are invited until the 5th instant for the purchase of Stock-in-Trade, Book Debts, and Working Plant, either jointly or separately. Stock lists can be seen on the premises, or at the office of the undersigned.

J. T. DAVENPORT and CO., Trade Assignees and Accountants.

TENDERS.—Attention is directed to GAZETTE notice inviting Tenders for the undertaken work, viz.:—

Contract 1H, Forest Road, Road Construction. Time for receipt of tenders, 4th FEBRUARY.

JOHN LACEY, Department of Public Works, Roads Branch, Sydney, January 13, 1879.

TENDERS.—Attention is directed to GAZETTE notice inviting Tenders for the undertaken work, viz.:—

Annual Contract, 1879.

Construction of Iron Boats and Timbers for the Roads Department. Time for receipt of tenders, January 23.

JOHN LACEY, Department of Public Works, Roads Branch, Sydney, January 21, 1879.

TENDERS.—Attention is directed to GAZETTE notice inviting Tenders for the undertaken work, viz.:—

Contract 1H, Forest Road, Road Construction. Time for receipt of tenders, 4th FEBRUARY.

JOHN LACEY, Department of Public Works, Roads Branch, Sydney, January 13, 1879.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Services. For full particulars see Government Gazette, or copy of same, or copy of the notice of Tenders, or the name of the successful tender will be announced, if tender is in existence when the tenders are opened, and the name of the successful tender will be announced, if no tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice are strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 22nd January, 1879.

TENDERS.—Attention is directed to GAZETTE notice inviting Tenders for the undertaken work, viz.:—

Contract 1H, Forest Road, Road Construction. Time for receipt of tenders, January 23.

JOHN LACEY, Department of Public Works, Roads Branch, Sydney, January 13, 1879.

TENDERS.—Attention is directed to GAZETTE notice inviting Tenders for the undertaken work, viz.:—

Contract 1H, Forest Road, Road Construction. Time for receipt of tenders, January 23.

JOHN LACEY, Department of Public Works, Roads Branch, Sydney, January 13, 1879.

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JOHN LACEY, Department of Public Works, Roads Branch, Sydney, January 13, 1879.

TENDERS.—Attention is directed to GAZETTE notice inviting Tenders for the undertaken work, viz.:—

Auction Sales.

VIENNA EXPORT ALE.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex — from London.

By order of the Consignee.

80 Cases, each dozen, bond.

For sale by Auction, at the Rooms, on
THURSDAY, January 23, at 11.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

Particulars at sale.

WHITE STAR CH.

Just landed.

By order of the consignee.

25 CASES, each 56 lbs.

For sale by Auction, at the Rooms, on
THURSDAY, January 23, at 11.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

Particulars at sale.

TABLE RICE E.

25 SMALL BAGS,

bush-milled.

For sale by auction, at the Rooms, on
THURSDAY, January 23, at 11.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

Particulars at sale.

FINE BREAKFAST CONGOUE.

NEW SEASONS'.

74 BOXES very superior full-flavoured

11½ HUNDRED DRAWS.

For sale by auction, at the Rooms, on
THURSDAY, January 23, at 11.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

Particulars at sale.

SUGAR E.

Fine Yellow Counter and Rations.

517 Pockets.

For sale by Auction, at the Rooms, on
THURSDAY, January 23, at 11.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

Particulars at sale.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, at 11 o'clock.

COLONIAL SUGARS,

just landed,

comprising FINE COUNTER AND BROWNS,

To Merchants, Grocers, Storkeepers, and others.

FRASER and CO. (successors to L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 363, George-street, THIS DAY, January 23, at 11 o'clock.

Damaged portion Mauritius sugar

EST EXTRILLE,

consisting of

1102 pockets sugar.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, at 11 o'clock.

DAIRY PRODUCTS OF THE cargo of

MAURITIUS SUGARS EST. EXTRILLE.

TO BE SOLD

on account of whom it may concern,

as the C. & J. LEVY, 684, Government-

warehouses, Victoria.

Messrs. John Fraser and Co.

FOR MERCHANTS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS, and OTHERS.

FRASER and CO. (successors to L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 363, George-street, THIS DAY, January 23, at 11 o'clock.

Damaged portion Mauritius sugar

EST EXTRILLE,

consisting of

1102 pockets sugar.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, at 11 o'clock.

MACKAY SUGARS,

5000 Pockets,

comprising FINE COUNTER

COUNTERS

BROWNS

FOR POSITION SALE,

at the City Mart, 362, George-street.

FOR MERCHANTS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS, and OTHERS.

FRASER and CO. (successors to L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 363, George-street, THIS DAY, January 23, at 11 o'clock.

Damaged portion Mauritius sugar

EST EXTRILLE,

consisting of

1102 pockets sugar.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, at 11 o'clock.

PLAID VESTS,

JUST LANDED, and TRAPALGAR,

in splendid order and condition.

FRASER and CO. (successors to L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 363, George-street, THIS DAY, January 23, at 11 o'clock.

20 cases Mackay sugar.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, at 11 o'clock.

JACQUARD'S FRENCH BLACKING.

JUST LANDED.

FRASER and CO. (successors to L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 363, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, January 23, at 11 o'clock.

7 cases Jacquard's French blacking, assorted.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, at 11 o'clock.

1 Case Port Wine

1 Case Claret

2 Casks Potash Water

1 Case Ale.

To close a consignment.

FRASER and CO. (successors to L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 363, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, January 23, at 11 o'clock.

The above.

Terms at sale.

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

FRASER and CO. (successors to L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 363, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, January 23, at 11 o'clock.

1 case Hogarth and Cotton's pickled onions

case containing wine.

6 tins French soap

7 tins Price's carriage candles

10 ditto Cupeland's half-pint scones

3 ditto

1 case Stephen's ink, containing 10 gross

8 cases arrowroot

2 cases wood matches, each 50 gross.

Terms at sale.

IMPROVISED BOOT AND SHOE SALE.

To the Shoe Trade, Town and Country.

Invokes of Pellew's, Eastwick's, and Other

LASTING BOOTS, WITH AND WITHOUT TOES,

Extra High Legs.

Also, invoices of William Jones's

MEN'S LAND-SAWN KID TOP E. S.

Small Sizes.

SNOW and BENNETT'S CELEBRATED GOODS,

in Several Makes.

And a Variety of Children's 1 and 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in Length E.S.

FRASER and CO. (successors to L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 363, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, January 23, at 11 o'clock.

The above.

Without reserve.

Also, colonial boots

French cuffs, etc.

Liberal terms.

TO POTTERIES, BRICKMAKERS, and OTHERS.

CLEARANCE SALE,

THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 3 p.m.,

VICTORIA POTTERY, PETERSHAM,

close to Railway Line, adjoining the Lewisham Estate.

J. W. WATKIN has received instructions from the

a proprietor, who is returning from business, to sell by

auction, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 3 p.m.,

plant and Stock of Potter and Brickmaker,

Ping mill, pulp machine, potter's wheel, kiln, tools, barrows, 50,000 bricks, 2000 edging tiles, materials of 3 kln, 4000 ft. of wire, 1000 ft. of iron, 1000 ft. of timber, 2 drays, 2 sets of harness, horse, and sundries too numerous to mention.

Terms at sale.

FURNITURE SALE,
TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 11 a.m.
At the residence of the late Mr. Murray, Leeky Cottage,
Vicinity of Ashfield.J. W. WATKIN has received instructions from the
proprietor, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, on the
premises, Vicinity of Ashfield.Household furniture, consisting of
House-hold, cedar, tables, bedsteads and bedding,
chairs, cutlery, kitchen utensils, etc., &c.

The cottage to be let, contains wide hall, front and back verandas, kitchen, pantry, scullion's room, washhouse, paddock, garden.

Particulars at sale.

CASE BRANDY, PORT WINE, &c.

BOTTLED BEER, with all faults if any.

50 Casks Brandt Ale

100 Cases Brandy

13 ditto Port Wine.

For sale by Auction, at the Rooms, on
THURSDAY, January 23, at 11.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

Particulars at sale.

WHITE STAR CH.

Just landed.

By order of the consignee.

25 CASES, each 56 lbs.

For sale by Auction, at the Rooms, on
THURSDAY, January 23, at 11.

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TABLE RICE E.

25 SMALL BAGS,

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WHITE STAR CH.

Just landed.

By order of the consignee.

Educational

ALLANTUS, WILLIAM-STREET.—**MISS GILLAM** will be present to receive pupils on MONDAY, Jan. 29th, inclusive.

A GOLD BUSINESS HAND-WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING TAUGHT in a few lessons, at any hour, day or evening. Mr. NORRIS, Writing Master, 54, Park-street. Established 1861. Ladies' Classes afterwards. Letters written.

A CLASD. HAVING BEEN TUESDAY AND FRIDAY DAY FOR TERM, during that coming session, Vacancies for three months. For terms, &c., apply F. W. GIBSON, Ormonde House, Paddington.

A LL SAINTS' COLLEGE, BATHURST.—School, BROWNS' HOTEL, 10, George-street. Master, Mr. ROBERTSON, Writing Master, 54, Park-street. Established 1861. Ladies' Classes afterwards. Letters written.

A SOLD BUSINESS HAND-WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING TAUGHT in a few lessons, at any hour, day or evening. Mr. NORRIS, Writing Master, 54, Park-street. Established 1861. Ladies' Classes afterwards. Letters written.

A CLASD. HAVING BEEN TUESDAY AND FRIDAY DAY FOR TERM, during that coming session, Vacancies for three months. For terms, &c., apply F. W. GIBSON, Ormonde House, Paddington.

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BATHURST.—Macquarie House School.—Studies will be resumed on 28th instant. Principal, Miss NEWHEM.

BRUSSELL'S COLLEGE, Balmain Heights.—Mrs. J. SULLIVAN will be prepared for the return of her pupils on 28th instant.

BELMORO COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, ROCKWELL.—Principal, Mrs. J. SULLIVAN, Principal. Will be at HOME every day this week.

CARMEL.—Ladies' College, Petersham.—Mrs. MUNRO and Misses MUIR. Duies resumed 24th instant.

CHARLES HUENERBEIN has vacancies for Piano. Terms, 21s. Pitt-street.

COLLEGiate SCHOOL, GLEBE POINT. Work will be resumed on TUESDAY, January 23rd. THOMAS J. BOWYER, M.A.

COLLEGiate SCHOOL, CROYDON, near SYDNEY.—Principal, Rev. W. S. NEWTON, M.A., Cambridge University. Work resumed January 23.

CHALDER HOUSE, Redfern, adjoining Eveleigh Rail-way Station.—Principal, DAVID COOPER, M.A., LL.D. Boys' and Girls' Schools, and preparatory school. The School, which is attached to a large area for recreation, possesses Library, Magazine, and Debating Society. Studies will be resumed on 28th instant.

COKEEN COLLEGE, Woolstone, Sydney.—Head Master, J. W. FLETCHER, M.A. late scholar Pembroke College, Oxford.

Coven stands in extensive grounds, and is situated in one of the most elevated and healthy positions in the neighbourhood of Sydney. Vacancies for Boarders after Christmas vacation.

EDUCATIONAL.—Professor HAMILTON'S, Phenological advice, &c.; written, 410, George-street.

EDUCATIONAL.—The "Jesuit Fathers" will open a DAY SCHOOL immediately after the Christmas Holidays in ST. KILD'S HOTEL, Bourke-street, N.B.—No particular arrangement for the present.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Mr. STEPHENSON and Mr. GOLDFIE, Masters in the above, have vacancies for boys attending the school. For prospectus apply, Oliver-terrace, Bourke-street, Sydney.

HHIGH SCHOOL, GOULBURN.—Will be commenced on Wednesday, January 22. G. METCALFE, M.A.

HYE D. PARK DANCING ACADEMY, NITHFIELD, Liverpool-street.

The CLASSES will be resumed on THURSDAY, 28th instant, at the usual hours. F. H. NEEDS.

HHIGH SCHOOL, HOBART TOWN.—Rev. R. D. POULETT HARRIS, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, assisted by an efficient staff of Masters.

The pupils of the above School receive a sound Education, Classical or Commercial, at the option of parents. Terms for boarders, £20 per month.

The work of the School will be resumed on THURSDAY, the 28th instant.

HURSTONE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE, ASHFIELD.—PRINCIPAL, JOHN KINLOCH, M.A.

RESIDENT MASTERS:

Classics—M. C. HOWE, LL.D. (late Head Master Newington College). Field Practice of Writing—H. St. J. BRIDSON.

WRITING MASTERS:

French, Bookkeeping, &c., H. D. BROWN (late of Sandhurst). Drafting—Dr. J. MALCOLM (Sandhurst Department).

Term, quarterly, in advance.

Resident Boarders—£10. 10s. if under 12, £15. 10s. if over 12, £20. 10s. if over 18, £25. 10s. if over 21. Fees, 2s. Music, drawing, German, laundry, &c., extra.

Mr. KINLOCH's arrangements enable him to devote the mornings and part of the evenings, as during the last fifteen years, to the COLLEGE BRANCH, consisting of gentlemen attending the UNIVERSITY LECTURES, or preparing for them or for PRACTICAL MEDICAL STUDIES.

Visiting Pupils of the College Branch attend from 9 a.m. to noon.

"THE BURTON'S SCHOLARSHIP" (founded by the late Charles Kemp, Esq.), value £20 per annum, tenable for so long as the holder remains a bona-fide pupil of the school.

"THE BURTON'S EXHIBITION," VALUE £20, given to the holder of the highest marks in the school.

The half-guinea pieces of Green Calicos are well-known.

On these and every other item in the department there is now allowed

20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

FARMER AND COMPANY'S POPULAR DISCOUNT SALE is attracting numerous buyers to the Manchester Department, where the garments now being offered are of the most tempting nature. Ordinarily the value given at Victoria House in Calicos, Sheetings, &c., is 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. now 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

People generally are aware that goods of a sterling character are kept, but because of this it is sometimes urged that the prices are high. This is not the case, as the quality of the goods offered all qualities worth to be represented are represented, and purchasers can just as readily have a low-priced calico or flannel at Victoria House as elsewhere.

The guinea Longloths are a household word.

The Dressing Napkins at 1s. 6d. are manufacturer's stock.

The 75-inch Imperial Sheetings, at 1s. 6d. is worth £1.

The 90-inch Moquette Net, at 1s. 6d. is the best value in town.

On these and every other item in the department there is now allowed

20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

FARMER AND COMPANY'S POPULAR DISCOUNT SALE presents an extraordinary opportunity to buyers of Carpets, Floorcloths, Matting, &c.

THE HALF-CROWN CARPETS never fail to meet popular demand, and are now very generally admitted that nothing else in value is deserved to be had.

The Stock in the Carpet Department has been reduced by large shipments ex Ware of Linen and other vessels, and is now at its best.

THE EARLY ENGLISH BRUSSELS, THE PERSIAN AND JAPANESE BRUSSELS, THE NEW EGYPTIAN BRUSSELS, &c.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION DESIGNS, are all now ready for inspection, and buyers are purchasing freely

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FARMER AND COMPANY'S POPULAR DISCOUNT SALE affords a golden opportunity to buyers of Carpets, Floorcloths, Matting, &c.

THE EXTRAORDINARY HALF-CROWN SILKS, &c., are numerous bargains in the Department in Black and Colours, and are now 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. well secured, and reductions have been made whenever necessary.

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